

We are in receipt of a communication from Malad, making certain explanations in regard to a compromise on election matters in Oneida County. But as the letter contains no signature, we do not deem it proper to publish it. The letter contains several names as witnesses to certain statements, but they are all in the handwriting of the correspondent, who seems to have forgotten to append his own signature. We must have the name of a writer before publishing any communication.

The growing mania for suicides all over Europe is appalling. In France, during 1877, there were 6,800 cases, hanging being the favorite method. But Paris, which once took the lead in suicidal competition, now falls far behind Florence. One strange peculiarity of Italian suicides is the preference which many show for methods that involve extreme suffering in one's taking off, instances of drinking fiery fluids, such as sulphuric acid, and even burning one's self to death, being not infrequent.

Quite a number of eastern papers have noticed in glowing terms the successful journey of Potter, the wheelbarrow-man, who trundled his light vehicle across the country to California for \$1,000. His trip is nothing to be compared with the journey of Mormon women with hand-carts across the Great American Desert, before there was any railroad to mark the path, and when there were no houses or stations to rest at and recruit by the way. The wheelbarrow-man's trip was merely pottering at hardship, and is not worthy of mention by the side of the Mormon hand-cart experience.

President Joseph Young is the author of a very interesting pamphlet, just issued from the press, entitled "History of the Organization of the Seventies." It contains the names of all the members of the First and Second Quorums; items of history in relation to the First Presidency of Seventies; some particulars concerning Enoch and his city, with other items of value; and it is adorned with a portrait of the Prophet Joseph and a cut of the Kirtland Temple. Each of the Seventies will doubtless desire to obtain a copy, and Brother Joseph is making arrangements to supply all demands, at 25 cents per single copy.

Skeptics are very prone to scoffing, and ridicule generally fills a larger space than argument in their attacks against theology. Sometimes, however, they are heavily smitten by their own weapons. An infidel and a believer were talking about the Bible account of Balaam and the ass. It was denounced as a *prima facie* fraud by the profound thinker, the disciple of philosophy, the high trained sceptic, who could believe anything provided it was not in the Bible, and who expected to finish the discussion by saying, "I don't exactly see how, according to natural law, an ass could talk like a man." The defendant quietly replied, however, "Neither can I see how, according to natural law, a man can talk like an ass."

Man is an imitative animal, and the female part of humanity monopolizes a large share of the quality. Fashion is followed with sheeplike want of reflection, and "Mrs. Smith" is never satisfied to be outdone by "Mrs. Jones." Here is a case in point: When a celebrated musician died his disconsolate widow raised a tomb to his memory with this inscription, "He has gone to the only place where his music can be excelled." This was certainly very beautiful and very appropriate. Soon afterward, however, a pyrotechnist died, and his widow, determined not to be outdone by the poetic fervor of her neighbor, reared a still larger monument, and had inscribed thereon these suggestive and perhaps not altogether inappropriate words: "He has gone to the only place where his fireworks can be excelled."

California produces or gathers some peculiar characters. Troy Dye, of Sacramento, had men killed so as to administer to their estates. James Kiernan of Oakland makes money by mutilating the dead. A man shot himself on the Oakland wharf two or three weeks ago. The coroner could not find any relatives, and the body was directed to be buried in the Potter's field. Kiernan had charge of this

work. Soon after, three brothers of the suicide appeared on the scene, and obtained permission to exhume the body and have it buried in another place with appropriate ceremonies. When the corpse was exhumed it was found to be naked and headless. Kiernan had cut off the head and sold it to Dr. A. S. Hudson, for \$6, and had also appropriated and was wearing the suicide's clothing. Can headthom be charged with anything worse than civilization?

**CACHE VALLEY QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.**

Present on the stand: President M. Thatcher, Counselor Wm. B. Preston and Elder James H. Hart of the Bear Lake Stake presidency, and several bishops belonging to the Stake.

After the usual opening services Counselor Preston made some remarks concerning the building of the Logan Temple, encouraging the Saints to a greater union of effort in the future, relative to that work.

President Thatcher spoke of his recent visit to Chicago and other cities of the west, visited several commercial and mercantile circles, and found many things well worthy our consideration. He referred to the necessity of union in temporal affairs among the Saints.

Elder J. H. Hart, referred to his late labors in Idaho in political matters in which his county was interested, which had resulted favorably, made mention of the progress of the Temple, and expressed his desire to aid in that great work.

Afternoon, 2 30 o'clock.

The following brethren appeared upon the stand, having come up on this day's train: President John Taylor, Apostles F. D. Richards and George Q. Cannon, and Elder Frank S. Richards. After devotional services, Elder F. D. Richards addressed the congregation and touched upon the necessity of the Saints enjoying good feelings towards each other, and urged the bishops to discharge their duties in the adjustment of misunderstandings and difficulties in their wards.

Elder F. S. Richards spoke of the necessity of union among the saints in their temporal matters, in order that we could become a self-sustaining people. He deprecated the fallacy of importing everything we use, and exporting nothing, and felt willing to subscribe to any measure that would bring about a more healthy state of affairs in our temporalities.

The statistical report of the Stake was presented which showed there were, in this Stake, 8 patriarchs, 351 seventies, 379 high priests, 1,243 elders, 270 priests, 319 teachers, 405 deacons, 5,502 members, 8,477 officers and members, 3,987 children under 8 years old; total number of souls 12,464; families 2,233. Also the report of the donations to Logan Temple, to October the 1st, as follows: Cache Valley Stake \$58,578.99, Bear Lake Stake \$21,242.95, Box Elder Stake \$14,449.04, from other sources \$27.61. Showing a total of donations of \$94,298.59.

Sunday morning, 10 a. m.

Elder G. Q. Cannon occupied the forenoon and dwelt ably and eloquently upon many interesting subjects, which were listened to with marked attention by the saints. The speaker showed in a powerful manner, how the Lord had guided and blessed his saints in these valleys, had blessed and tempered the elements for their sake; and urged the importance and necessity of union.

The general authorities of the Church and Stake were presented, and unanimously sustained.

2 o'clock p. m.

Devotional services being over, the sacrament was administered. At the request of President Taylor, Elder Cannon read the 12th chapter of Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians, beginning at the 7th verse, after which President Taylor addressed the congregation, and spoke of the satisfaction he felt at having the opportunity of partaking of the sacrament. Referred to the scripture read by Brother Cannon, as being as applicable to us as to those to whom it was written, and spoke at some length upon the similarity of the doctrines embraced by us to those possessed by the former-day Saints. Alluded to the calamities and judgments of the Almighty that were now upon the

earth, in view of which the Seventies and Elders should wake up and be willing to go to the nations when called upon, and warn the inhabitants thereof, that they may avoid the impending evils. He treated upon many points of paramount interest and importance to the Saints, in a fatherly manner, and invoked the blessing of God upon them.

Elder F. D. Richards referred to the building of the Logan Temple, and exhorted the Saints not to allow their energies to be diverted therefrom, but to use due diligence in the prosecution of that work.

Benediction.

JAMES A. LEISHMAN, Clerk of Stake.

**WASATCH STAKE CONFERENCE.**

The quarterly conference of the Wasatch Stake of Zion was held at Heber City, Nov. 2 and 3, 1878.

Conference opened at 10 a. m. on the 2nd.

Present on the stand Apostle Joseph F. Smith, President of the Stake A. Hatch and counselors, the bishops of the several wards and their counselors, also the presidents of quorums throughout the Stake.

The Bishops reported their wards favorably, and the presidents of quorums, young men's and young ladies mutual improvement associations; also the several relief societies, reported things in a favorable manner; the Sabbath schools were reported as being in a prosperous condition.

On the second day the conference was well attended. In the afternoon the Sacrament was partaken of, and the General Authorities of the Church put before the Conference and unanimously sustained, also the local authorities sustained by a unanimous vote.

The choir, as heretofore, exerted every effort to make entertaining music, in which they entirely succeeded.

Apostle Joseph F. Smith addressed the meeting on four different occasions during the conference, on the principles of polygamy, on the resurrection, and the general duties of the Saints, which was listened to by an appreciative and attentive audience.

Respectfully yours, C. SHELTON, Recorder.

**THE TEMPLE.**

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 8, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

Dear Sirs.—Please permit me to place a few statements before the public through your worthy columns, upon our Temple now being built in Salt Lake City. It seems to me a duty I owe to myself and the public, that a few items should be set forth as to how the work on our Temple is managed.

In 1877, I proposed having a trestle-work raised in the centre of the Temple, for the purpose of expediting the setting, but it was at that time objected to. We conducted the setting as best we could without the aid of said trestle, on May 28, 1877, and continued until the following December 3rd, on which day the last stone of that summer's setting was finished, making 157 days, during which time 50,488 cubic feet of stone were placed upon the walls, which, at 20 cents per foot, (the price paid to former contractors in the basement erection,) amounts to \$10,097.60.

In the spring of the present year, we obtained the required trestle, and the work of setting was resumed May 22nd, closing Oct. 31st, during which time of 135 working days 61,720 cubic feet were placed upon the walls, which at 20 cents per foot amounts to \$12,344. Thus we see that not only have 22 days been saved over last year, but 11,282 cubic feet over and above 1877 have been added to the building, saving in wages and other expenses requisite to setting only, \$1,449.80, and adding 11,282 cubic feet, which at 20 cents amounts to \$2,256.40. Only three extra men were required over the former year, whose wages amounted to \$800, which, after subtracting we find a saving to the Church over 1877 of \$2,906.20.

It should be well remembered that as the walls rise the setting is prosecuted with much more difficulty. The timbers used for trestle-work can also be used for the final tim-

bering of building, thereby causing really no outlay for trestle.

But few buildings have ever been erected in the manner of this one, viz., that every stone is numbered, thereby requiring that each and every course must have three diagrams together with descriptive bills. One for the architect's office, one for the quarry and one for setting. These diagrams, centers for setting arches, patterns, &c., are prepared during the winter season, in readiness for summer work.

Yours truly, TRUMAN O. ANGELL.

**DIPHTHERIA AND ITS CURE.**

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 7, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

Dear Sirs.—Permit me to throw a little more light on the subject of diphtheria. I will, in this communication investigate the subject (or disease) in other parts; therefore I will make some extracts from a report read before a meeting of a medical society, in Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 19th, 1877, by Wm. C. Dake, M. D.

He reviews the disease in Philadelphia, noting the fatality that attended it there from 1870 to 1875. Dr. Neidhard treated 300 cases of uncomplicated diphtheria with a loss of only two cases. Dr. J. P. Dake treated 193 with a loss of seven. Dr. Wm. C. Dake lost two cases out of 26 treated by him at the same time. From that time to the present the disease has become common, and at times it is more malignant than at others, in his localities, both in Philadelphia, Pa., and Nashville Tenn. As with us we find that it complicates with croup, laryngitis, tonsillitis, catarrh, scarlet fever, scarlet rash, scarletina, and several other diseases and that it not only affects the throat, but at times, almost every tissue of the body. The bacteria, or fungi that attend this disease have been found in the fauces on the walls of the pharynx, on the tonsils palate, in the back portion of the nose, in the larynx, trachea, bronchus, in the eustachian tubes and in the stomach, in the living membranes of the bowels, in the vulva and in the vagina after death, and it not only affects the mucus or mucous tissues, but also it is found in wounds on the surface of the body, as numerous cases can be given, and the disease may be imbibed by living in damp or poorly ventilated rooms, where mold gathers on the walls or in rooms over a damp cellar, when vegetables are stored in a moldy condition.

I have been particular in stating the facts so as to warn and forewarn the public of the nature of this disease. Persons of a scrofulous diathesis are more liable to this disease than others, especially those that are subject to laryngitis, otitis, tonsillitis, erysipelas, glandular swellings, aptha or canker, ulcerations of the mouth, and with all such the mortality is much greater. Therefore individuals herein alluded to should be more cautious in going where there is a case of diphtheria than others, for they are more liable to imbibe the disease than more healthy persons, and those with abraded spots on the hands should also be very cautious, for if the infectious matter comes in contact with those spots, inoculation will take place, and the poison pass into the blood and firmly locate itself in some weak spot of the throat or internal viscera. The fact that the disease—diphtheria, not only affects the throat, but the internal organs by blood poison, is proof sufficient that washes and poultices to the throat will not arrest the disease, and is a sufficient reason in too many cases for the great mortality that has attended the disease with us. Too many have relied on such remedies for relief.

I will now lay down a treatment that I have the utmost confidence in, and the one that has given me perfect satisfaction, and I can truthfully say, with which I have saved scores of patients during the last year, and firmly believe my brethren in the practice can do the same if they will use the remedies with wisdom.

Treatment for children one year old: 1st, Camphor.—One drop on sugar when the first symptoms are manifested by a chill and prostration. 2nd, Aconite.—Give in all cases to arrest fever, a dose every one, two or three hours. (Homeopathy.)

3rd, Belladonna.—I always give if the patient is restless and the throat looks red and inflamed, and the pupils of the eyes enlarged, and the child starts in its sleep.

4th, Iodine.—I give if there are any croupy symptoms and the neck is sore to the touch on the outside, and the swelling is worse in the left side of the throat.

5th, Lycopodium.—Is my remedy, if the right side of the throat is the worst or the most inflamed.

6th, Apes Mell.—Is the medicine if there is great debility and the throat has a dirty, grayish look, and the eyes appear puffy around them.

7th, Bryonia.—Is the medicine if the child is quickly prostrated and complains on being moved in the least, and has a dry mouth, white tongue and great thirst.

8th Plus Tox.—Is indicated when the child complains of great pain in the throat and spits bloody saliva when asleep, and the glands are much swollen, and there is a mucus discharge from the bowels, jelly like, and wishes to be carried around.

9th Phytolacca.—When there is much pain in the head, back and limbs and very faint on getting up.

10th Arsenicum.—Is good if the child is very restless, and has great thirst, and is very weak and worse at night.

11th Mercurius Protiodatus.—If the tonsils and surrounding parts are very red and swollen as in Tonsillitis.

12th Stictica Plum.—Is a king remedy in all sore throats.

N.B.—1st In all cases of inflamed sore throats it is good to mix cod oil and olive oil equal parts and apply to the throat and up back of the ears.

2nd—And use as a wash, cider vinegar or the permanganate of potash and belladonna as directed in the croup treatment, and in case of great prostration use plenty of good milk punch and beef essence as a diet. Yours respectfully, DR. J. D. CROCKWELL.

**Doctor and Patient.**

"Save me, doctor, and I'll give you a thousand dollars."

The doctor gave him a remedy that eased him, and he called:

"Keep at it, doctor, and I'll give you a check for five hundred dollars."

In half an hour he was able to sit up, and he calmly remarked:

"Doctor, I feel like giving you a fifty dollar bill."

When the doctor was ready to go, the sick man was up and dressed; he followed the doctor to the door and said:

"Say, doctor, send in your bill the first of the month."

When six months had been gathered in Time's bosom, the doctor sent in a bill amounting to five dollars. He was pressed to cut down to three; after so doing he sued to get it, got judgment, and the patient put in a stay of execution.—Exchange.

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